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of this institution a guarantee for the cure of  
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of the room, the influence of music, social intercourse, innocent games  
for amusement, and various agents which tend to  
strengthen the mind of the patient, and which tend to  
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# DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 15, 1880.

E. A. HODGSON, Editor.

**THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL**, (published at 162d Street and Tenth Avenue) is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

## TERMS:

One copy, one year, \$1.50  
Club of ten, 1.25  
If not paid within six months, 2.00  
These prices are variable. Remit by post of  
face money order, or by registered letter.  
50¢ Terms, cash in advance.

## CONTRIBUTIONS.

All communications must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Correspondents are alone responsible for views and opinions expressed in communications.

Contributions, Subscriptions and Business Letters to be sent to the **DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL**, Station M, New York City.

Rates of advertising made known upon application.

Specimen copy sent to any address on receipt of five cents.

## CINCINNATI WINS.

In our last issue we printed a summary of the voting for the National Convention, taking the figures from the manuscript furnished by Mr. H. C. Rider. In the list of votes for Syracuse, the figures are at places crowded and the names are wide apart, so that there is at the end of the list three more lines of figures than of names. In his manuscript, the names are numbered as we have printed them. A figure has been skipped where blank lines occur in the printed list. The figures and names in the Cincinnati list correspond, so that Cincinnati has a majority of 1 vote. The correct table is as follows:

	No. of votes.	States represented.
Cincinnati.....	216	25
Syracuse.....	215	10
Chicago.....	13	6
Philadelphia.....	5	1
Washington.....	3	1
Hartford.....	2	1
Columbus.....	1	1
Baltimore.....	1	1
St. Louis.....	1	1
Pittsburgh.....	1	1

We would have discovered the error last week, but the letter containing the votes arrived just as we were going to press. It is probable that Mr. Rider wrote the figures first and then the names and accidentally skipped a figure here and there. The paper on which the names were written being unruled, an error of this kind would be very likely to occur. We still hold the manuscript copy sent us by Mr. Rider, and in that gentleman's handwriting, and will hold it subject to investigation by any or all interested parties.

## The Audiphone.

Much has been said, and a great deal too much has been believed, concerning the benefits to be derived from the audiphone.

It is not our purpose to speak against anything that is calculated in any way to help deaf-mutes; but as the audiphone has been so much overestimated, those who have never seen it are apt to arrive at the conclusion that all who are deaf will instantly be made to hear, and many will part with their hard earned money for a fan-shaped sheet of vulcanized rubber that will be of no practical use to them.

Without doubt, in some cases, the audiphone is found useful in conveying sound to the auditory nerve, but in every instance where satisfactory results have been at once secured, such individual has been able to hear, speak, and distinguish loud sounds without its aid.

To those who have lost their hearing from such diseases as typhoid fever, scarlet fever, cerebro-spinal meningitis, etc., it is almost certain the audiphone will be found to be of no benefit whatever, as, in almost every case, the auditory nerve is destroyed. The audiphone does not make those who are totally deaf from such causes—i.e., caused by the destruction of the auditory nerve—hear, but magnifies sound to those who have a partial hearing. The difference between the audiphone and the ear-trumpet is that the ear-trumpet conveys sound to the auditory nerve through the channel of the external ear, but where this channel is closed the audiphone will convey the sound to the auditory nerve through the bones of the jaw and lower part of the skull. It is well known that many congenital deaf-mutes can hear and distinguish sounds, and in fact some have been taught to speak and read the lips by utilizing this partial hearing; but, in most cases, the retentive faculty is

diminished, so that, although they hear what is said to them and understand the varied sounds of words in short simple sentences, they cannot recognize the same words when given in a different connection, except by watching the lips of the speaker.

We know a congenital deaf-mute, who is well educated and whose memory is very retentive, that has been able to distinguish sounds from birth. This individual has been trying for sixteen years to learn how to speak and understand conversation through the ear, yet after all these years of study, his vocabulary embraces hardly more than fifty words. This is all the more peculiar when we consider that he can remember anything that is said by signs or by the manual alphabet. He is now using the audiphone, and says that it magnifies the sound perhaps half as much again but not more. It would seem from this that where the audiphone will be of use in conveying sounds, the ear to which they are conveyed will be incapable of remembering them, or attaching any meaning thereto. It is claimed, however, that by a special and systematic course of instruction with the audiphone, the auditory nerve can be restored to a normal condition.

In conclusion we would advise all our deaf-mute friends to test the audiphone before they buy it, and such as have used or will in the future use it, we would ask them after giving it a fair trial to let us know the result, so that, if the desired effect is obtained we may publish the fact, and thereby forward the cause for which we will ever strive, that of alleviating the condition of the deaf and dumb.

## THE ELECTROPHONE.

Soon after the Audiphone made its appearance we had the Dentiphone, and we have just learned of the invention of new instrument to help the deaf to hear, called "the Electrophone." Whether the Dentiphone was suggested by the Audiphone or not, we do not know, but the Electrophone is the result of a long course of individual research and experiment extending over more than a year.

During the excitement caused by the discovery of the Telephone, Phonograph, etc., the attention of Prof. F. D. Clarke, of the New York Institution, was strongly drawn in that direction. More than a year ago he began to experiment. Taking fast hold of the idea, that electricity—that subtle agent that could convey sound through miles of wire—might be made to carry it across the obstacles that produce deafness, he stuck steadily to it. A skillful electrician himself, having free access to all the apparatus of the Institution, he associated with him Mr. M. G. Foster, of Washington Heights, and we more than suspect that the two young men had the benefit of advice and suggestions from one of our citizens to whom, more than any other, we owe the success of our Elevated Railroads.

The result was a number of machines or instruments, all of which were utter failures. So quietly were these experiments conducted, that very few were aware of them, and only the inventors really knew the object aimed at. Just before the Old Year expired, they hit upon a combination that they have good reason to believe will be successful. Their joint invention they have called "The Electrophone." Patent lawyers of high standing tell them that they have two broad claims that are new and will fully protect their invention.

The Electrophone has been tried on perhaps a dozen persons, who pronounce it a great improvement upon any other instrument they have tried. The inventors have not made any extended trials as their time has been too much taken up improving their instrument, but before giving the Electrophone to the public it will be thoroughly tested. The improvements now being made do not relate to the principles on which it works, but to the form. For instance, as first made, the Electrophone prevented the person using it from seeing the person speaking. This objection was seen the first time the instrument was used, and has since been remedied.

Owing to the fact that the patent has not yet been issued, we are unwilling to give a description of the Electrophone, but hope to do so soon. We will simply say that there are no batteries or chemicals about it, and nothing to break or get out of order.

The result of the election of the officers of the literary society recently organized in Cincinnati are as follows:—President, Mr. John Barrick; Vice-President, Mr. Joe H. Vance; Secretary, Mr. Joseph Lunning; Treasurer, Mr. John Binz.

We have received the Thirty-First Annual Report of the South Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. The report of the Superintendent, Mr. N. F. Walker, leads off with a denial that the school is a

charitable institution, and observes that a little reflection will convince any one that it is no more a charitable school than any public school in the State. There are forty-five pupils present. The Institution boasts the smallest *per capita* expenditure of any Institution in the country.

## NOTICES.

The Right Rev. Bishop of Paddock will administer Confirmation at the Church of the Good Shepherd, Cortes street, Boston, on Sunday, the 25th inst., at 10:30 A.M. Baptism goes before Confirmation. If persons have been baptized in infancy or childhood that is sufficient. If not, they must be baptized before being confirmed. Deaf-Mutes can call on the Rev. G. L. Prescott, Rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, No. 49 Chestnut street.

The Deaf-Mutes of Boston and vicinity who desire to receive Confirmation, are invited to attend the service to be held in the Sunday-School Room of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Cortes street, Boston, on Sunday, the 18th inst., at 7:30 P.M., and give their names and addresses to

Mr. Sonneborn, who returned to this city last fall, after a few years' sojourn in Europe, has obtained a situation in one of the leading pocket-book establishments, and promises to be a rival of Mr. Jacques Loew. His samples of pocket-books show an evidence of fine and excellent workmanship. He was a graduate of the Inst. for deaf-mutes in Vienna, Austria, and attended the Inst. for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes in New York City for several years.

There will be a grand pantomime entertainment in the boys' sitting-room, at the New York Institution, about the middle of next month. About ten actors will take part. Mr. C. Q. Mann, a member of the High Class, has consented to manage it. The entertainment is given under the auspices of the Alaska Base Ball Club, whose officers are as follows:—C. W. Stowell, President; William Ennis, Secretary; C. W. Stowell, Treasurer, and C. Q. Mann, C. D. Edmonston and D. Mahoney, Executive Committee.

The *Deaf-Mute's Journal* of New York says: "To Mr. Wm. D. Cooke, formerly Principal of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, may be properly given the credit of publishing the first Institution paper in the United States, which he called *The Casket*." The *Valley Virginian* also adds that to the same gentleman is due the credit of first introducing the art of printing as one of the mechanical branches into any Institution in the United States, and also the first steam power press in North Carolina. The printing office was the largest in the State and contained two Adams' power presses. At one time five regular papers were published at this office.—*Raleigh News*.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock last night, as Mr. James O'Neill, a respectable deaf young man, formerly of Whitehall, New York, but at present of this city, was going home on foot, at the corner of Myrtle and Waverly avenues he was suddenly struck on the head and knocked down, by some unknown man, who sprang from behind a tree. Mr. O'Neill, who is quite strong, rose to his feet instantly and was ready to defend himself, when the thief ran down Waverly Avenue, toward Park Avenue, with Mr. O'Neill's hat. Mr. O'Neill called "Police" once or twice, but no policeman came. He says he would have chased the thief had he not had a bundle in his arms. Mr. O'Neill had to walk to his boarding house haleless, but was not otherwise hurt.

Judging from what we hear, the *JOURNAL* bids fair to double its list of subscribers before this year is out.

Mr. and Mrs. James Russell, of Harlem, were lately called upon to mourn the loss of their youngest child.

The Rev. A. W. Mann expects to hold a service in Chicago, at St. James Church, on Sunday afternoon, January 18th, at three o'clock.

Miss Carrie V. Hagadorn, Teacher of Drawing at the New York Institution, spent the Christmas holidays with her sister in Baltimore. The Institution, he associated with him Mr. M. G. Foster, of Washington Heights, and we more than suspect that the two young men had the benefit of advice and suggestions from one of our citizens to whom, more than any other, we owe the success of our Elevated Railroads.

Miss L. Gray returned to the City of Churches last week from her visit to her mother, who is now practicing medicine in Cincinnati, Ohio.

John F. Riley, of Montello, Wis., left that place on January 5th, and intends in the future to take up his residence somewhere in the East.

The Tarrytown deaf-mute cobblers were present in force at the last meeting of the Manhattan Literary Association, among them we noticed Messrs. Greer and McCleave

On the 4th of January there was quite a large attendance in St. Ann's Church, among them were Mr. Newhall, of Boston, Mass., Miss Rose, of Poughkeepsie, and Mr. Dick H. Long, of Cincinnati.

Mr. Washington Houston, who is employed in the U. S. Druggist Label Establishment, of Frankford, Pa., was at the New York Institution on Friday, Jan. 2d. He left on the 7:30 train for Yonkers, N. Y.

The pupils of the Central New York Institution at Rome show their appreciation of its superior advantages by returning punctually from home at the end of the holidays. Appreciative pupils make good scholars.

Recently, the German language was introduced in the Institute for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes in New York City. Our correspondent says he does not know if it is a success or not, but time will tell.

There is a boy in the Rome Institution who knew all his classmates would put off returning to school, so his teacher could not do much. He waited three days, and then mustered in and found himself the last to come—Too wise!

Preliminaries are being arranged for holding a masquerade ball in Montefiore Hall (a part of Harlem Music Hall) sometime next month, the proceeds of which are to go to the Home for Aged or Infirm Deaf-Mutes or some other charitable object.

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There will be a grand pantomime entertainment in the boys' sitting-room, at the New York Institution, about the middle of next month. About ten actors will take part. Mr. C. Q. Mann, a member of the High Class, has consented to manage it. The entertainment is given under the auspices of the Alaska Base Ball Club, whose officers are as follows:—C. W. Stowell, President; William Ennis, Secretary; C. W. Stowell, Treasurer, and C. Q. Mann, C. D. Edmonston and D. Mahoney, Executive Committee.

The *Deaf-Mute's Journal* of New York says: "To Mr. Wm. D. Cooke, formerly Principal of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, may be properly given the credit of publishing the first Institution paper in the United States, which he called *The Casket*." The *Valley Virginian* also adds that to the same gentleman is due the credit of first introducing the art of printing as one of the mechanical branches into any Institution in the United States, and also the first steam power press in North Carolina. The printing office was the largest in the State and contained two Adams' power presses. At one time five regular papers were published at this office.—*Raleigh News*.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock last night, as Mr. James O'Neill, a respectable deaf young man, formerly of Whitehall, New York, but at present of this city, was going home on foot, at the corner of Myrtle and Waverly avenues he was suddenly struck on the head and knocked down, by some unknown man, who sprang from behind a tree. Mr. O'Neill, who is quite strong, rose to his feet instantly and was ready to defend himself, when the thief ran down Waverly Avenue, toward Park Avenue, with Mr. O'Neill's hat. Mr. O'Neill called "Police" once or twice, but no policeman came. He says he would have chased the thief had he not had a bundle in his arms. Mr. O'Neill had to walk to his boarding house haleless, but was not otherwise hurt.

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## Correspondence.

*[Although our columns are open for the publicity of the opinions of all, we do not identify ourselves with, or hold ourselves responsible for those expressed by any of our correspondents.]*

### "COLUMBUS."

CHRISTMAS AT THE OHIO INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Christmas, the nat'ral day of our Lord, so eagerly looked for by young and old, what joys it brings! It is the day of the year above all others in which the richest and humblest of mankind can indulge in merry making. But to the young, especially, it is one of joy and happiness in the presentation of gifts.

Among the pupils of the Institution, the day was ushered in with more than ordinary good cheer and will.

They were up early, each eager to have the honor of first extending a "M. C." (merry Christmas) to whom ever he or she met. More than one fourth of the pupils were kindly remembered by those at home, by the sending of boxes and packages containing various articles of clothing and other good things which would likely please the recipients, and after breakfast, those who had thus been favored spent a portion of their time examining and satisfying themselves with their contents, while the others, no doubt feeling slighted, consoled themselves with the hope that the next express load of boxes would have one for them. May their anticipations have been realized.

At one o'clock the pupils sat down to a bountiful dinner, at which they went with a relish. They had no cause to grumble at the bill of fare. It was a dinner fit for any one with an appetite. Dinner over, each pupil was presented with a small package of candy. This was a departure from the usual custom. Heretofore, a Christmas tree was provided and set up in the chapel, and after the close of the evening's entertainment, Santa Claus would come from his secluded home and as the pupils filed out of the chapel, hand each a gift.

During the day, the chapel was a busy scene of preparation for the evening's entertainment, which was under the direction of Messrs. P. P. Pratt and L. W. Fleniken, and was originally composed by the former for the occasion.

At half past six o'clock, the pupils passed to the chapel, and after being seated, the doors were thrown open to outsiders, who were admitted by ticket, some two hundred availing themselves of the invitation extended to witness the performance, and more would have come had there been room for them.

The programme presented was "The Miner," with the following cast of characters and synopsis:—

*The Miner.....L. W. Fleniken.  
The Miner's Wife.....Miss M. Dungan.  
The Son.....C. Woolley.  
Yankee Speculator.....J. Barde.  
Colored Marplot.....P. J. Stevenson.  
Overserviceable Irishman.....M. Maden.  
English Capitalist.....J. M. Wooley.  
Ranchman.....J. W. Wooley.  
Post Trader.....J. O. Tracy.  
Post Trader's Wife.....Miss M. Pickered.  
Their Daughter.....Miss A. Fogle.  
Captain U. S. A.....J. Ryn.  
Indian Chief.....T. J. Hippel.  
Jug Man.....G. Conold.  
Ute Braves, United States Soldiers, etc.*

### SYNOPSIS.

ACT I.—Inn Scene—Wall Street Trick—Great preparations—Arrival at Utetville—The Gambler's Fate—Knife Duel—Rifle vs. Whip—ACT II.—Mine Scene—English Capitalist takes the Bait—Indian Chief Protests—Knock-down and Butting—The Threat—Night Scene—Marplot on Guard—The Pumpkin—The Capture.

ACT III.—Indian Scene—Captives at the Stake—Marplot as a Ghost—Captives Released—Post Trader's Block House.

ACT IV.—Post Trader Scene—Indian Chief Buys Flour—Is it Fair?—Terrible Fright—Ladies Captured. The Marplot and Overserviceable Irishman as Runners—Overserviceable as a Decoy. The Rescue and Retreat to the Shelter. Soldiers' timely Arrival and Victory.

The performances in the several acts were spirited and well acted by the different characters, and there was no occasion for any one who was present to regret their being there. The little pupils especially, seemed to enjoy the playing, perhaps because there were "big Injuns" on the ground.

At the conclusion of the entertainment the pupils passed to their respective dormitories, no doubt fatigued with the day's merry-making, and eager to seek "Tired Nature's sweet Restorative," etc.

COLUMBUS.

December 29, 1879.

### THE MANHATTAN LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

The first meeting of the Manhattan Literary Association for the year 1880 was held on January 8. A large number of mutes were present. President Diamond wielded the gavel, Secretary Hogan, the pen.

The Board of Control held a meeting, and reported that there were some members largely in arrears and recommended that some action be taken by the Association. It was decided to give the delinquents notice, and act afterwards.

One of the members asked for a loan, and offered ample security. It was agreed to.

No other business being thought of, then, the recently expelled Secretary asked permission to say a few words relative to his case. His request was granted.

He then tried to disprove the charges that were tried on December 18, but as his own individual word

was the only evidence he produced it was not credited, while such overpowering testimony was produced on the other side. He was shown the inconsistency of two or three different statements, made at different times on the same point, and unblushingly admitted that all former statements were not exactly correct.

He had had plenty of time in which to have got a duplicate receipt, if he had ever had one, but he showed none at the meeting. So sure were the others that he never had had one, that one of the members offered to publish over his own name a full vindication if the accused could produce a genuine receipt from the owner of the boat. The offer was accepted.

All that he said only confirmed the members in the justness of the verdict "Guilty."

The association, through the President, requested the expelled one to give up all the books and papers belonging to the Association, but for a trifling excuse, he refused. It was then moved and carried unanimously, that a Committee of three be appointed to consult a lawyer and take steps towards compelling him to give up what was not his own.

Messrs. Farley, Froehlich and Wilkinson, were chosen as such Committee.

The meeting adjourned at a late hour.

MATTEAWAN.

### Christmas Holidays in Philadelphia.

DEAR JOURNAL:—I am very sorry to learn from the Jackson Correspondent of the Mirror that Mr. John C. Ewen is not married yet (as stated in the JOURNAL). As to postage, I don't begrudge that at all; will willingly waste again for Johnnie's benefit, if needed.

The Deaf-Mute Mirror of to-day contained the following splendid paragraph:

"Collins C. Colby, we notice, has severed his connection with the Morris Times. We are told that he is about to commence the publication of a paper in some new place. The stone that keeps rolling will gather no moss, Collins!"

Gather your own moss, and don't envy, Bro. Pond.

In the last issue of the JOURNAL, Mr. John Brooks says Mr. E. Buch is the handsomest man in the U. S. as I would say George H. Pond is the politest editor in the U. S.

COLLINS C. COLBY.

Flint, Mich., Jan. 9, 1880.

### SURPRISE PARTY.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—On the evening of Wednesday, January 7, scores of deaf-mutes, with their sweethearts and wives, could be seen wending their way toward 73 Second Street, Williamsburg, and those on the ferryboats and cars who saw the rapid motion of their fingers and gesticulating no doubt wondered what was up. For an explanation, I beg leave to refer them to the invitation appended below, of which some one hundred were issued:

You and your company are respectfully invited to attend a

SURPRISE PARTY  
tendered to  
MISS EMMA EDMORE REED,  
by her deaf-mute friends.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 7, 1880,  
to be held at her mother's residence,  
73 SECOND STREET, WILLIAMSBURG.  
Party will meet at above place at 8 o'clock sharp.

COMMITTEE:  
Miss Sadie Howard, Mr. Moses Heyman,  
" Florence H. Jones, " John Hogan,  
" Mamie Reed, " Bernard Clark.

Ladies please furnish  
Gents assessed 50 cents.

Arriving at the above number, they found the house brilliantly lighted up, and when the writer arrived the parlors were already nearly filled with happy, expectant faces. By nine o'clock the guests had nearly all assembled, and as near as I could count, there were some sixty people present, some fifteen of whom were hearing friends of Miss Reed. One of the Committee had, on some pretext, induced Miss Reed to accompany him to see a friend of hers, who, he said, was sick, and as she has one of the tenderest of sympathetic hearts, of course she could not refuse.

She arrived home at 9:15, and entered the drawing-room. To say she was surprised would not express it. Those who saw the look of consternation and amazement on her face, when she came to realize the meaning of it, can tell you better than I can.

After receiving the good wishes of those present, the ball was set in motion, and dancing, games of Copenhagen, forfeits, and a new game, the name of which has slipped my memory, but which was, nevertheless, the most amusing, and filled up the interval between them until supper was announced.

The last consisted of a paper bag filled with mottoes and suspended from the ceiling. One of the guests was blindfolded and requested to strike it with a cane. If successful in scattering the contents, the whole company were to make a grab for them. After several futile attempts by those present, Miss Reed succeeded in bursting it completely and scattering the contents all over the floor. Then ensued a scene of the wildest confusion.

As the hands of the clock approached the midnight hour, supper was announced, and all promenaded to the dining-room below, where a table fairly groaning with the good things of this world was set. To describe each and every thing upon it would be simply impossible. Suffice it to say that "Richelien," who prides himself on being an epicure, felt his mouth water as he gazed upon it. All fell to work devouring the contents, and many button came near flying off before it was over. Short addresses were made complimentary to Miss E. V. Reed, and the Deaf-Mutes' JOURNAL was "toasted" with lemonade and coffee, the editor, Mr. E. A. Hodgson responding.

While conversing with one and then another, we found that the speaking people of the party had been skating, and many of them had several fine tumbles, so it made them rather stiff for the amusements; some had to use euphor and liniment.

After supper, dancing and games were again continued until a late hour, when the assemblage broke up and dispersed to their homes, well pleased with Miss Reed, themselves, and everybody.

Among the many present we noticed Misses Flora Jones, Katie Shute,

tables were set in fine style—the dishes glittering and the viands tempting. It is doubtful if a finer table was ever spread. The many pleasures and tricks that were played caused a great deal of curiosity and merriment which, for the sake of brevity, we will not fully describe. When the party broke up, all expressed themselves highly pleased and retired for the night, one of the number saying that he had made a resolution not to steal kisses from the ladies during the year 1880, but he broke it, as they always do.

On their return to school they found their teacher and class-mates had well filled their jackets during the holidays. Studies are now in order, and no dunces will be needed for the year 1880.

LANCASTER.

Renode, Whitehead, Liebel, Rosch, Gray, Ludwig, and Rose; Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Brown, Roberts and John Witschief; Messrs. Reynolds, Hogan, Heyman, Guggenheim, Froehlich, Souweme, Wilkinson, Magill, Thompson, Senior and Clark.

Great credit is due to the Committee, especially Miss Jones and Miss Polly Reed; for their able management contributed in no slight degree to the success of the affair. It was conceded by all to have been one of, if not the best party ever given in deaf-mute circles.

### College Chronicle.

All well.

Excellent weather.

Second term began Tuesday, Jan. 6.

Small pox reported in the city.

Santa Claus arrived at the college Dec. 26th.

Side whisker are becoming fashionable. What next?

The foot-ball field has been greatly improved during the recess.

Several excellent works have been given to the students library.

What ails "Harry"? Have the fair ones of the Hub grabbed him?

Torn clothing and lame shins are signs of our foot-ball club.

Shaving soap and mustache combs are all the go. Why? Well, mum.

R. Long, '81; J. Saxton, '82; and T. Fox, '83; returned from New York last week.

A dignified senior sports an aristocratic patch over his right eye. Cause, that football!

Grace and Kitty Gallaudet, the charming daughters of our President, helped us by their presence to pass the holidays pleasantly.

The college band has been doing good work during the holidays. The professors enjoyed the harmonious strains of Mozart and Offenbach without charge.

Were treated to a Stereoptic lecture on Friday, January 9th. England, Ireland, Scotland and California were the subjects and were represented with views. Prof. Checkering was in charge.

An exciting game of foot ball was played on Friday, January 2d, between an eleven chosen from among the students and an eleven composed of students of other colleges spending the holidays in Washington. The game was a remarkably brilliant one though no positive result was reached.

There is a good deal being said about the audiphone, dentiphone and several other new-fangled phones intended to assist the deaf, let it be Edison, or "any other man," would produce a contrivance by which our examination might be gone through with less difficulty than is at present experienced by the average student, he would win our heartfelt gratitude. Here is a chance for fame, let some one try it.

At a regular meeting of the Literary Society, held on Friday evening, January 9th, the quarterly election of officers resulted in the selection of the following ticket:—President, R. L. Long, '81; Vice-President, G. T. Dougherty, '82; Secretary, A. H. Schory, '81; Treasurer, L. M. Larson, '82; Librarian, C. S. Sawhill; Critic, Thos. F. Fox, '83. Upon the conclusion of the voting the new officers were presented and made appropriate remarks, and subsequently took the oath of office.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9, 1880.

### PHILADELPHIA INSTITUTION.

EDITOR JOURNAL.—The holiday season seems to have taken wings all of a sudden and borne away with it many a happy hour as well as the bright smiles and the merry romping of many a now sober-looking girl, who look now, while I write, as if they had begun in good earnest to cast aside the wild career of pleasure at the beginning of the New Year, and mean hereafter to be studious and as sensitive as old maids, whose example we are daily invited by our own sex to follow.

Even the society belles who, one might believe, would never cease to talk of tableaux, masquerades and holiday toasts, have now retired apart, seeming satisfied with what has been, and with a more determined air, have resolved if their future upon earth has no more pleasure in store, they at least are content—they have had enough to last them a lifetime. With this they seem to turn their thoughts to something more serious than worldly amusements, determined to savor at any rate, whether they live to reap or not:

A masquerade on the 31st, put an end to the parties of 1879. New Year's morning after breakfast, a certain young lady who never lets a matron drop until she has settled it, went into her dressing room and, beheld a nameless, shapeless yellow night-robe on her dressing table around the neck of which, was pinned an exquisite Spanish lace collar missed by the same lady about six months since and still bore her name. The discovery and condition of her long lost prize might well have caused a sensation, but nothing more was said than that our Institution is sadly in need of a bulletin board, and the want of it leads to many an ill-gotten habit in common life; however, she seemed to scorn the common way of setting

the news afloat, and shortly afterwards, a slate was seen hung up in the girls' sitting-room, with the following words written in crayon on it in a bold hand: "Found: a lady's night robe of the latest novelty. The owner may have it by calling at dressing room, No. 25, new dormitory, third story, and fully identifying it." No sooner had one pair of eyes fallen upon it, than the curiosity of all was aroused, and very soon a "grand" procession was seen ascending to the third story, where they were greeted by their young hostesses, who refused to show it without a full description. Instantly all were busy describing the worthless price of muslin in signs, and twisted English as well as some of the loftiest rhymes, and would, I dare say, have furnished an excellent text for a Paris dressmaker. All failed in their description, so none saw it, and the owner if owner it had, must have been pretty sly because it was not to be found at No. 25 by 12 at noon. The afternoon of the same day found several young ladies in readiness to receive calls, and as usual where ladies in their teens dwell, no disappointments of any kind occurred. By the way paper and pencils were used, I was lead to believe deaf and dumb girls are not so far behind speaking people as a correspondent in the Journal last year strived to make us believe; in fact, I have observed on several occasions that it is far more convenient for mutes to converse with gentlemen by writing than it is for a mute gentleman to converse with a speaking lady in the same manner. For the evening, nothing more took place than the exhibition of the Magic Lantern in the chapel and some lively conversation among the girls. Two or three made a youthful friend of their knight-errant to go in quest of a young lady friend in one of the parlors, whose sign at a few feet distance looks pretty much the same as that of a young gallant, who, by mistake, soon made his appearance before the smiling group who were not the least displeased at the blunder of their knight.

BELLA L—

Philadelphia, Jan. 7, 1880.

### THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

For several weeks the JOURNAL has been receiving and publishing votes, a majority of which was to decide Jan. 1st, upon the location of the First National Deaf-Mute Convention, and the time at which it should be held.

The votes have been in a great many cases accompanied by letters wherein the superior advantages of the one voted for was warmly advocated, and it was but natural that many should readily find much in favor of holding the Convention in the locality nearest themselves. The cities, Chicago, Cincinnati and Syracuse, have been most in favor, and now that the vote is closed, Syracuse, having a majority of two, will be the place of meeting. The time will be August 25th, 1880.

Having been asked to accept the Chairmanship of this convention and given my consent, in case it should be held in Syracuse, I have a few words more to say. First, it would please me if some one could be found to take that place instead of myself. Second, if I am to take the position I would like the privilege of choosing the local Committee to assist me in making the arrangements, that there may be concern for action and one head on whom the success or failure of the Convention shall depend. Immediately upon the election of officers at the meeting, the local Committee will be disbanded.

It is very important that this first National Convention should be well managed. Perhaps its success or failure will decide the question whether it shall be followed by others; perhaps it must say what it shall profit a mute to attend. Doubtless many are disappointed in the location; let them not complain—at another time it may be more favorable for them—but let all who can, make it a point to attend and do his best to ensure its success. If it is to be National, some must come a long distance, or the mutes in the West and South will have no representatives. It must be made profitable to them.

For these reasons I ask for full power, or to be released from all responsibility.

## THE CONSCIENCE OF DEAF-MUTES.

(From the Montreal Daily Commercial Gazette)

Some philosophers have gone so far in appreciating the value of language as to express the opinion that there can be no thought without words. To persons capable of speech, there can be little doubt that language is a most valuable help to, and instrument of, thought. Probably to such persons thought, especially on abstract subjects, hardly ever takes place without formulating itself in unspoken words. Something like this idea must have been present to the mind of Mr. Widd, of the Mackay Institution, when he wrote the article on Primitive Conscience, which appeared some months ago, in the *Illustrated News*. Mr. Widd in that paper said:—

"If conscience means internal self-knowledge, or judgment of right and wrong, a mind so dark, so inert, and wholly uninstructed as that of the uneducated congenital deaf-mute, could not reasonably be expected to possess any thing like it."

To this Mr. G. W. Butt, who is himself a deaf-mute, has replied in a well-written letter addressed to the same paper on the 17th of October last. We can hardly be surprised at the deaf-mutes calling on a champion to defend their cause; for Mr. Widd, in the excess of his no doubt well-meant zeal, has used language which may easily be taken as derogatory to this class of our afflicted fellow-men, though it can hardly have been so intended. It was, perhaps, a pity that either logic or warmth of argument should have led to such a statement as this:—

The intellectual condition of the congenital deaf-mute, before instruction, is little above that of the more intelligent brutes, and lower than that of the most unenlightened savages.

And again:

"There are hundred of deaf-mutes in the Province of Quebec totally uninstructed—irresponsible beings—which means a danger to society and a reproach to our boasted civilization."

The opinion is distinctly contradicted by Mr. Butt, though we fancy that the examples he gives may be had to prove his case only when the word "instruction" receives a particular and narrow interpretation. We quote one passage:—

"Deaf-mutes have memories, and they know what their condition was previous to an education. It is curious and interesting to know what Massieu, who, as Kitto says in his 'Lost Senses,' was, beyond all deaf-mutes, possessed of the power of expressing his own condition (and who also was an able instructor of deaf-mutes in after years), says about his childhood: I will merely give a few instances of his remarkable brightness. He observed and remembered things he saw around him, and, being curious to know how they came into creation, would hide himself in the dykes to see them springing up through the earth, and to watch the heavens descend upon the earth for the growth of beings. His father made him pray morning and evening, by kneeling, joining hands and moving his lips, which is an imitation of those who speak when praying to God. He adored the heavens, and not God, for he did not see God, but he saw the heavens. While on his knees he thought about the heavens, and addressed it with a view to descend at night upon the earth, in order that the plants he had planted might grow and the sick might be restored to health. He felt joy when he found the plants and fruit grow, and grief when they were injured by hail or other things, and when his parents remained sick. On one occasion, during his mother's illness, he used to go out every evening to pray to a peculiar star that he had selected for its beauty, for her restoration, but, finding that she got worse, he was enraged and pelted stones at the star. He could not get at it to kill it, so he threw stones, for he imagined it was the cause of all the disaster and would not cure his parent. When he observed people looking at each other and moving their lips, he thought they were expressing ideas, for he says in proof of this, he recollects some person had spoken of him to his father, who threatened to have him punished, and also that he endeavored to express his ideas in the same way, but being told he made objectionable noises, and his defect was in his ears, he abandoned the attempt at receiving discipline—which, when possessed in a marked measure, is George Eliot's definition of genius—and the condition of success in life, so far as may be stated in a single word, is *faintheartedness*, with all that includes.—Golden Rule."

A cultured physician once said: "I would not have a son who could not drink wine with me without danger of becoming a brute." When his eldest son was expelled from college for drunkenness, it made him a temperance man, but it was twenty years too late.—Exchange.

It was a remark of John Hunter that "there never was a man who wanted to be a great man who was ever a great man. For great men have endeavored always to do some great action that seemed to tend to some great good, and the effect made them great. Wanting to be great is vanity without power."

The greatest man is he who chooses right with the most invincible resolution; who resists the sorest temptation from within and without; who bears the heaviest burdens cheerfully; who is the calmest in the storm and the most fearless under the menaces and frowns; whose reliance on truth, on virtue, and on heaven is most unfaltering.

Don't let us be afraid of enthusiasm. There is often a lack of heart than brain. The world is not starving for need of education half as much as for warm, earnest interest of soul for soul. We agree with the Indian, who, when talked to about having too much zeal, said: "I think it is better for the pot to boil over than not to boil at all."—Congregationalist.

There was a suggestive paragraph floating through the press, a few years ago, telling how one clerk out of a hundred rose to the head of a firm; one apprentice in a shop became a master; one printer-lad out of a score developed into an editor. And the principle it mentioned holds good in every occupation where promotion is possible. Given a capacity for receiving discipline—which, when possessed in a marked measure, is George Eliot's definition of genius—and the condition of success in life, so far as may be stated in a single word, is *faintheartedness*, with all that includes.—Golden Rule.

There is a satisfaction in the thought of having done what we know to be right; and there is a discomfort amounting often to bitter and remorseful agony, in the thought of having done what conscience tells us to be wrong. This implies a sense of the rectitude or what is virtuous. There is instant delight in first conception of benevolence: there is sustained delight in its continued exercise; there is consummated delight in the happy, smiling, and prosperous result of it. Kindness, and honesty, and truth, are of themselves, and irrespective of their rightness, sweet unto the taste of the inner man. Malice, envy, falsehood, injustice, irrespective of their wrongness, have of themselves the bitterness of gall and wormwood.

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## STEP BY STEP.

Heaven is not reached by a single bound; But we build the ladder by which we rise From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies, And we mount to its summit round by round.

I count these things to be grandly true: That a noble deed is a step toward God. Lifting the soul from the common sod To a purer air and a broader view.

We rise by the things that are under our feet: By what we have mastered in greed and gain, By the pride deposed and the passion slain, And the vanquished ill we hourly meet.

We hope, we resolve, we aspire, we trust, When the morning calls to life and light; But our hearts grow weary, and ere the night Our lives are trailing in sordid dust.

Wings for the angels, but feet for the men! We must borrow, the wings to find the way;

We may hope and resolve and aspire and pray,

But our feet must rise or we fall again.

Only in dreams is the ladder thrown From the weary earth to the sapphire wall! But the dreams depart and the visions fall, And the sleeper wakes on his pillow of stone.

Heaven is not reached at a single bound; But we build the ladder by which we rise From the lower earth to the vaulted skies, And we mount to its summit round by round.

J. G. Holland.

## THE WORLD FOR 1880.

**DEMOCRATS** everywhere should inform themselves carefully alike of the action of their party throughout the country and of the movements of their Republican opponents. A failure to do this in 1876 contributed greatly to the loss by the Democracy of the fruits of the victory fairly won at the polls.

**THE YEAR 1880** promises to be one of the most interesting and important years of this crowded and eventful century. It will witness a Presidential election which may result in re-establishing the Government of this country on the principles of its constitutional founders, or in permanently changing the relations of the States to the Federal power. No intelligent man can regard such an election with indifference.

**THE WORLD**, as the only daily English newspaper published in the city of New York which upholds the doctrines of constitutional Democracy, will steadily represent the Democratic party in this great canvas. It will do this in a spirit of scrupulous partisanship, but temperately and firmly. As a newspaper **THE WORLD**, being the organ of no man, no clique and no interest, will present the fullest and the fairest picture it can make of each day's passing history in the city, the State, the country and the world. It will aim hereafter, as heretofore, at accuracy first of all things in all that it publishes. No man, however humble, shall ever be permitted truly to complain that he has been unjustly dealt with in the columns of **THE WORLD**. No interest, however powerful, shall ever be permitted truly to boast that it can silence the fair criticism of **THE WORLD**. During the past year **THE WORLD** has seen its daily circulation trebled and its weekly circulation pushed far beyond that of any other weekly newspaper in the country. This great increase has been won, as **THE WORLD** believes, by truthfulness, enterprise, ceaseless activity in collecting news and unfaltering loyalty to itself and to its readers in dealing with the questions of the day. It is our hope and it will be our endeavor that **THE WORLD'S** record for 1880 may be written in the approbation and the support of many thousand more of new readers in all parts of this Indissoluble Union of Indestructible States.

There is a peculiar danger just now that men will grow stingy and suffer for it. Men of poverty have had poor returns for so long that when better receipts begin to come in they count them as back interest, long waited for almost despaired of, and now all the more to be prized. Laboring men find prices rising, and their wages not yet raised. They feel it necessary to be closer than ever. Yet not for many years has there been so great assurance of prosperity as now. Most men have steady work, all that they can do. Business is rapidly increasing. Generous harvests have blessed the whole land, and there are bright prospects ahead. Let us not risk the loss of a bountiful spirit—the gladness of heart in doing good. To lose that would be to turn prosperity into calamity.—Golden Rule.

If you hate your enemies, you will contract such a vicious habit of mind as by degrees will break out upon those who are your friends, or those who are indifferent to you.

Character is a mosaic, which takes a lifetime for its completion, and tries the little things of life, are the instruments most used in preparing such precious stone for its place.

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